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EXAMINER	
MANNING, JOHN	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/600,003	INOUE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John Manning	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *31-46,52-70 and 72* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *31-46, 52-70 and 72* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 35 and 53 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Ellis et al. (US Pat App Pub No 2005/0229213).

Applicant's arguments, with respect to independent claims 31, 41, 52, 58, 63, 68-69 and 72, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues "Ohara does not disclose or suggest preventing the digital broadcasting signal from being shown when the VTR is in the reproducing mode depending on when control panel information is displayed or not." Ohara discloses a control panel information (See Figure 4), which, when displayed, will prevent the display (at least in part) of a received (digital or analog) signal. The control panel information is superimposed on the screen by an ODC circuit. The OSD circuit prevents the display of information on an area of the screen and replaces it with the control panel information.

Applicant states "... Ellis discloses an interactive television program guide system that allows users the ability to select programs for recoding on a remote media server (See Paragraph 0013). The passages in Ellis cited by the Examiner do not relate to the feature of claims 52, 58, 63 and 72 of displaying a message about the recording mode of the program recorded when a digital signal is reproduced by the reproducing apparatus and received through the digital interface but unable to be decoded in the decoder." Ellis is not limited to allowing users the ability to select programs for recoding

on a remote media server. "Secondary storage device 32 can be any suitable type of analog or digital program storage device or player (e.g., a videocassette recorder, a digital video disc (DVD) player, etc.). Program recording and other features may be controlled by set-top box 28 using control path 34. If secondary storage device 32 is a videocassette recorder, for example, a typical control path 34 involves the use of an infrared transmitter coupled to the infrared receiver in the videocassette recorder that normally accepts commands from a remote control such as remote control 40. Remote control 40 may be used to control set-top box 28, secondary storage device 32, and television 36" (Paragraph 0100). If the program cannot be recorded, the user is provided a message indicated the fact the program is not recordable, which meet the claim limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 31-33, 40-44, 46-49, 51-52, 58-60, 62-65 and 67-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. (International Publication Number WO 92/22983) in view of Lenihan et al. and further in view of Suga et al and further in view of Ohara et al. (US Pat No 6,292,618).

In regard to claim 31, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying control panel information for allowing station selection and recording reproduction control of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said external reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating

source of the signal. Although not displayed in Figure 6, DBS (direct broadcast satellite) is a selectable source. DBS indicates a digital signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. Browne fails to explicitly disclose "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus". Lenihan teaches the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used (Figure 2; Col 5, Lines 58-67; Col 6, Lines 1-7). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used. The combined teaching of Browne and Lenihan fails to explicitly disclose displaying a message indicating the mode of the recorded program. Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup

switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode" (Paragraph 0162). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage.

In regard to claims 32-33, the combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 34, Browne discloses a stop, record and pause mode (see Figure 14).

Claim 40 is met by that discussed above for claim 31.

In regard to claim 41, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for

example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying information associated with a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating source of the signal. The analog output is met by outputs 112a-c. "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus". Lenihan teaches the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used (Figure 2; Col 5, Lines 58-67; Col 6, Lines 1-7). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used. The combined teaching of Browne and Lenihan fails to explicitly disclose displaying a message indicating the mode of the recorded program. Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the

recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display

processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage.

In regard to claims 42-43, the combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 44, Browne discloses a stop, record and pause mode (see Figure 14).

Claim 46 is met by that discussed above for claim 41.

In regard to claim 52, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying information associated with a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating source of the signal. Although not displayed in Figure 6, DBS (direct broadcast satellite) is a selectable source. DBS indicates a digital signal. The DBS

signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. Another possible selectable source is cable, which would indicate an analog signal. The analog output is met by outputs 112a-c. "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus". Lenihan teaches the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used (Figure 2; Col 5, Lines 58-67; Col 6, Lines 1-7). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used. The combined teaching of Browne and Lenihan fails to explicitly disclose displaying a message indicating the mode of the recorded program. Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button

and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 58, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has

multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is

a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

Claim 59 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a

channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 60, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must there be position information.

Claim 62 is met by that discussed above for claim 58.

In regard to claim 63, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying information associated with a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a

user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording

mode" (Paragraph 0162). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

Claim 64 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 65, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must there be position information.

Claim 67 is met by that discussed above for claim 63.

In regard to claim 68, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The claimed step "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording" is met by the controller 105. "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user

control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Brown with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose

the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage.

In regard to claim 69, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The claimed step "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording" is met by the controller 105. "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded

program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an

input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage.

In regard to claim 70, the combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the

displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 72, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The claimed steps "of displaying the information associated with the program recorded on the recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format" is met by the controller 105. "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6

indicates the originating source of the signal. Although not displayed in Figure 6, DBS (direct broadcast satellite) is a selectable source. DBS indicates a digital signal. Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with displaying information of the mode of the recorded

program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

4. Claims 45, 61 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Lenihan et al. and further in view of Suga in further view of Ohara and further in view of Yuen et al (US Pat No 6,147,715).

In regard to claims 45, 61 and 66, the aforementioned combined teaching of claim 31 discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video

recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal. Yuen et al. teaches information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion. "A PIP chip is operatively connected to the guide switch and the program source switch such that in an active mode the PIP chip displays on a television screen a PIP window displaying the moving, real time images of a selected program overlaid on a background comprising selected guide information" (Col 1, Lines 59-64). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the combined teaching with information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion.

5. Claims 35-37, 39, 53-55 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Suga and further in view of Ohara in further view of Ellis et al (2005/0229213).

In regard to claim 35, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is

intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the

erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Brown with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. The combined teaching fails to

explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, Ellis teaches (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer the stated advantage.

Claim 36 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6 of Browne. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 37, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must there be position information.

Claim 39 is met by that discussed above for claim 35.

In regard to claim 53, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is

intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the

erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Brown with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. The combined teaching fails to

explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, Ellis teaches (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer the stated advantage.

Claim 54 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 55, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must there be position information.

Claim 57 is met by that discussed above for claim 53.

6. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Suga in further view of Ohara and in further view of Ellis et al further in view of Yuen et al.

In regard to claim 38, the combination of Browne and Suga discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. Brown et al. fails to explicitly disclose information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal. Yuen et al. teaches information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion. "A PIP chip is operatively connected to the guide switch and the program source switch such that in an active mode the PIP chip displays on a television screen a PIP window displaying the moving, real time images of a selected program overlaid on a background comprising selected guide information" (Col 1, Lines 59-64). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the combined teaching with information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion.

7. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Suga in further view of Ellis et al and further in view of Yuen et al (US Pat No 6,147,715).

In regard to claim 56, the aforementioned combined teaching of claim 53 discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal. Yuen et al. teaches information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion. "A PIP chip is operatively connected to the guide switch and the program source switch such that in an active mode the PIP chip displays on a television screen a PIP window displaying the moving, real time images of a selected program overlaid on a background comprising selected guide information" (Col 1, Lines 59-64). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the combined teaching with information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's previous amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection of the previous Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Manning whose telephone number is 571-272-7352. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9:00 - 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Miller can be reached on 571-272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JM
July 21, 2006

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